

5-29-1968

## Kabul Times (May 29, 1968, vo. 7, no. 57)

Bakhtar News Agency

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### Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (May 29, 1968, vo. 7, no. 57)" (1968). *Kabul Times*. 1757.  
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## THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Friday and Afghan public holidays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency

### Four Years Of Ian Smith

The Security Council of the United Nations convened today to discuss the Rhodesian problem, and apparently to try to solve the stalemate which is more than two and a half years old. What kind of a resolution the Security Council will pass, and whether the rebel regime of Ian Smith will abide by it, and also whether the British government will take measures to implement it are some of the questions now before the council.

It is the duty of other members of the United Nations to help implement the resolution which may be passed. In November, the Rhodesian crisis which began with the Unilateral Declaration of Independence will enter its fourth year. These three years of international public opinion and various resolutions of the United Nations have produced no concrete results.

The fear now is that it may take a much longer period before a peaceful settlement can be reached. But the more fearful aspect of the situation is that no settlement may be reached at all, and Ian Smith, who has already tasted power during his absolute rule in the past 30 months, and who is young enough to hope to remain in power for another two decades, will never yield to any pressure to discontinue the policy of apartheid.

The efforts of the Commonwealth of which Rhodesia is a member failed to convince Ian

### Food For Thought

There is no duty we under-rate  
so much as the duty of being happy.

R.L. Stevenson

Smith to go back on his decision. As the experience of the past few years indicate he is also not impressed by international public opinion or even the threat of sanctions. Moreover, what sanctions have been imposed have not proved effective because they have not been respected by all countries.

There are two main choices before the Security Council. It can leave Rhodesia alone and let the dissident forces within the country react to repressive measures of Ian Smith. But this is not possible, since the United Nations is the guardian of justice and peace in the international arena. The second choice is to recommend the use of force, since all other channels of solving the crisis through peaceful means have failed. Here again either the United Nations itself should take action, or entrust the task to Britain.

Once military action against Ian Smith's regime begins, there is no doubt that the nationalist forces within the country which are awaiting for an opportune moment will rise against Ian Smith's forces.

South African troops are reported stationed in Southern Rhodesia and fairly active in helping the government of Ian Smith in military operations against nationalists.

It is time, therefore, the African countries help the ZAPU uprising and see that the men and arms supplies sent by the Vorster government to Rhodesia are stopped.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial on the budget for the current fiscal year which is currently being discussed in the upper house of parliament. As far as one can judge from a statement by the Finance Minister before the House in defence of the Af. six billion budget, every effort, in accordance with the views forwarded earlier in the parliament, has been made to ensure that it is well balanced.

This in itself reaffirms the fact that cooperation between the different organs of the state can lead to positive results and improvement of governmental affairs, it said.

Preparing the state budget is not an easy job. The most desirable budget is the one which takes into consideration the financial capabilities of the nation as well as the needs and priority projects to ensure a balanced development.

Local and national revenues in Afghanistan are not enough to meet the developmental requirements of the country, it said. Therefore, like other developing countries, Afghanistan has to resort to foreign loans and grants in launching developmental projects.

The government has to draw up its yearly budget in such a way as to consider the need for the repayment of the loans which become due during the year as well as channeling newly acquired funds to useful projects.

The editorial stressed the need for the prompt and timely payment of taxes by individuals and privately owned concerns. Without such a responsible attitude on the part of the public the government will not be able to present a balanced budget, it said.

At the same time the government should take steps to increase exports by finding new markets for our exportable items. It should also cut down on the imports.

Efforts should also be directed towards creating employment so that our natural and human resources could be put to use along productive lines.

Today's *Isiah* carries an editorial entitled 'Forged Coupons'. The Food-grain Procurement, it said, has revealed some cases of forgery in coupons for flour and vegetable oil given as monthly rations to government officials.

Obviously this sort of forgery has

been going on for a number of years, which means that the organisation has been suffering losses all along.

An organisation such as the Food Grain Procurement Department which deals in millions of Afghans and which has agencies and offices throughout the country should handle its affairs in a way that both the efficiency and honesty of its members

are assured. This means simplification of the redtape and proper choice of personnel.

Coupons distributed by the organisation are in effect valuable documents. These coupons should not therefore be printed in such a way to allow them to be easily forged, it said. The editorial expressed the hope that the forgers would be punished after due process of law.

Of these, 18 are in Europe, 12 in Africa, 11 in the Near East and South Asia region, 10 in the East Asia and Pacific region, eight in Central and South America, and two in North America.

The number of ground stations for contact with these satellites has grown to 16 in 11 countries. Most of the other nations are connected by land lines to these ground terminals. But other earth stations now under construction or already planned will expand the system to 40 earth stations around the world by the end of 1969.

Significantly, 40 of INTELSAT's more than 60 participant nations are considered "developing" nations, and many of the new ground stations under construction or planned will be in these developing countries.

This reflects INTELSAT's efforts to encourage and assist developing nations in the use of satellite communications for accelerating their own economic and technological development.

INTELSAT's services began with the Early Bird satellite which provides communications between North America and Europe. During 1967 three new INTELSAT satellites were placed into orbit. One of these greatly expanded trans-Atlantic service, and other two made possible the inauguration of full-time commercial satellite communications service to the Pacific region.

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West German papers Monday forecast President de Gaulle had taken a long shot which could pay off in proposing a nation-wide referendum on his "reform" bill outlined Friday in a speech to the nation.

The independent *Die Welt* said the general shown evidence of his confidence in his own prestige "and had based his approach on the understandable fear of the ordinary Frenchman of seeing another popular front."

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* said: "The French president feels the strength of the opposition but he also knows that it is divided in its strategies and he knows how to exploit these differences."

*L'Unita*, the Italian communist paper said the French president had been forced to speak of the possibility of resigning because of the "enormous and growing pressure from millions and millions of French people." The government had hesitated for a long time before deciding to talk with the unions."

The Unified Socialist Party paper *Avanti* complained that the general was still speaking like a monarch addressing his subjects.

President de Gaulle's address was broadcast live in Belgium, Switzerland and West Germany.

Belgium reactions were that he had ensured the success of next month's referendum by his threat to resign without "massive" endorsement. Political commentators in Bern said the speech had contained neither surprise nor a solution.

One West German T.V. correspondent predicted the speech would possibly do little to clarify the political situation in France.

The independent and peace-loving people of Afghanistan look forward to their future with confidence. They are determined to bring into life their plans of development, the correspondents write.

The correspondents write about great changes in the life and appearance of Afghanistan's capital. The city is being built up with new modern buildings. The prefabricated constructions for them are being supplied by a house-building combine which annually produces 35 thousand square metres of floor space. Moscow builders have drawn up the plan for Kabul's reconstruction over 25 years. The plan is now being brought into life.

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## World's 10th Heart Transplant Operation

The scalpels, needles, sutures, clamps, and all the other more sophisticated instruments used in May 3 operation have been ready for use for a long time.

They were all prepared and placed in sterile polythene containers shortly after it became clear that Dr. Christian Barnard's heart transplant operation on Philip Blaiberg at Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town had worked.

By the beginning of February it was plain that Blaiberg was going to live, and that those doctors who had been maintaining that heart transplants could not work in the existing state of medical knowledge were wrong.

At this particular moment in British social history it is perhaps a matter of more than passing interest that the staff of Central Sterile Supplies, the department of the National Heart Hospital which has had the responsibility of looking after these precious tools, consists of one elderly Englishman and three young West Indian technicians.

Medically the point is that while the decision to attempt a heart transplant operation in Britain came recently, when a suitable living "recipient", to use the doctors' own language, had been found, the National Heart Hospital was committed to making an attempt at the earliest opportunity shortly after the Blaiberg operation.

The detail was meticulous. The most expensive piece of equipment needed was a portable heart-lung machine, for keeping the donor's heart beating artificially while it was transported to the hospital.

This alone costs about £ 5,000. It was sterilised and kept in a

polythene bag, its tubes filled with sterile fluid thermo-statically kept at the right temperature. (In the events this did not need to be used). The "ventilator" to keep air pumping through an inert body was needed instead; that too was ready-wrapped.

The routine for the operation had been rehearsed to the point where even the time needed for bringing a dead body in from the front door and up in the lift to the operating theatre was clocked and noted. The surgeons themselves rehearsed the four-hour operation on cadavers at Guy's Hospital.

Sometimes in March the Metropolitan Police were brought in and warned that motorcycle escorts might be needed at short notice. And more than a month ago the three principal actors—Donald Ross's blue Bentley Continental, Donald Longmore's Lagonda, and Keith Ross's humbler car—were fitted with Air Call radio telephones.

The Blaiberg operation seems to have been decisive in more ways than one for the small group of surgeons and physicians in London who were agonised, trying to make up their minds whether to chance a heart transplant or not.

First, the news of its success prompted the medical committee at the National Heart Hospital to get ready to go. Secondly, Christian Barnard's success with the method pioneered on dogs by Professor Norman Shumway in California undoubtedly decided that the first transplant in Britain should be carried out by the Shumway technique, and not by the method developed by the man who has been for years the leading advocate of heart transplant surgery in Britain.

Sometime at the end of November—before Christian Barnard's first-ever heart transplant

operation on Louis Washkansky—Donald Longmore, consultant physiologist at the National Heart Hospital rang up an old friend. "We're ready to go human", he said.

He meant that a British team was ready to try for what one American doctor has called "the Everest of modern surgery," the transplantation of a human heart.

It was an optimistic forecast, indeed a premature one. But Longmore is an optimist. For four years, at the National Heart Hospital in Westmoreland Street, he has been planning an operation in the finest detail.

In 1966, in a book on transplant surgery—characteristically dedicated to the "unpulsillanimous in medicine"—he wrote:

By the time this book is published, human heart-lung transplant operations will probably have started in England...

Friday's operation was not a heartlung transplant. That was Longmore's private dream—to transplant a heart and lungs together. There are sound theoretical reasons for the heart-and-lungs approach, in fact. The heart is less jolted, and the "plumbing" which the surgeon has to do—joining up arteries and so on—happens to be much simpler.

But at a time when no human heart transplant had even been tried, to have called Longmore nothing worse than optimistic would have struck many doctors as pusillanimous.

But Longmore has prepared. For four years or so, he has been driving a mile or so north to the Royal Veterinary College several days a week to experiment on dogs.

He has, in fact, transplanted more dogs' hearts than anyone in Europe, and in many of these experiments the dogs' lungs have been transplanted too.

(THE SUNDAY TIMES)

## Satellites For Global Communication

The dream of few years ago for a single commercial space communications network open equally to all nations is very close to reality.

Satellites positioned in space to provide communications for more than two-thirds of the earth's surface are today already in commercial service. They are owned and operated jointly by many nations through the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT). That organisation has grown from 11 participant nations at its founding in 1964 to more than 60 nations in 1968.

Of these, 18 are in Europe, 12 in Africa, 11 in the Near East and South Asia region, 10 in the East Asia and Pacific region, eight in Central and South America, and two in North America.

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That service began on January 27, 1967.

Larger and more powerful than the Early Bird, each of these three new satellites provides about 240 two-way voice circuits. Each of these satellites can maintain contact with several earth stations simultaneously.

Also, these satellites have a "broadcast" or "multipoint" capability. They can transmit information for reception at many points. They also can simultaneously collect information transmitted from many sending points including mobile points such as ships and aircraft.

These capabilities, plus their reach over very great distances without regard to oceans or other traditional barriers, make these satellites potentially useful for sea and air traffic control and emergency rescue operations.

In addition, the "broadband" transmission capability of these satellites allows them to transmit all forms of modern communications including telephone, telegraph, data, facsimile and television in black and white or color.

Though all of these uses are becoming increasingly valuable in a technologically advancing world, it is television transmission via satellite that has made by far the most dramatic impact of this new space communications system. So far, television has accounted for only a relatively small portion of total communications satellite activity, but transoceanic transmission of live commercial television programs has already become accepted as routine.

Since there are almost as many television sets in the world as there are telephones, television by satellite is beginning to exert a profound effect on world news coverage, education and cultural exchange.

Satellite television is rapidly changing world communications patterns. It is creating a new forum for people of many countries to exchange information and ideas. Eventually, specialised satellite televi-

sion networks are expected to provide populations who are unable to read and write with instructions in health care, agriculture, vocational skills and, perhaps even in reading and writing.

Much of the optimism about the future of communications satellites has resulted from their performance up to now. This performance has exceeded expectations in numerous ways.

For example through technological advances the cost of a global system is now providing to be far less than had been anticipated. Earth facilities have been found to be simpler and less expensive than was believed when planning was started about five years ago.

As a result, many more earth stations will probably be built by countries which formerly thought the projects too costly. Also, because of the economies, substantial reductions in rates for voice and television channels were introduced during 1967.

This, in turn, was partly responsible for a substantial increase in satellite use. Further increased usage and other expected technological advances may permit still further rate reductions which in turn are expected to encourage additional use increases.

Meanwhile, it is anticipated that research will lead to improved satellites, each able to handle several thousand voice channels with great operational flexibility and reliability.

President Johnson, in expressing his hope for speedy development of the worldwide system, said in his Message on Communications Policy on August 14, 1967:

"The communications satellite knows no geographic boundary, is dependent on no cable, owes allegiance to no single language or political philosophy. Man now has it within his power to speak directly to his fellow man in all nations".

(U.S. SOURCES)

## Truth About Giant Radio Telescope

Jodrell Bank's giant radio telescope—a symbol of Britain's space-age progress—would never have been built if its final cost had been known in advance.

This is revealed in the latest book published by the telescope's originator and director, Sir Bernard Lovell.

Commenting on the book (the story of Jodrell Bank, published by Oxford University Press, 45 shillings) Sir Bernard said of the telescope: "I honestly think that if I or anyone else had known the final cost, it would never have been started."

The 2,500 ton fully-steerable telescope—in 1957 it captured world headlines by tracking the Soviet rocket which placed Sputnik I in orbit—was built in the face of enormous difficulties. A series of major crises marked its construction.

Bernard even faced the risk of imprisonment and threats of legal action in the 21-year battle for the telescope.

He describes the endless disputes, troubles, and difficulties which confronted him during almost every stage of development.

One day, when scientists' huts were moved into a new area, an angry farmer tore them down and put a bill in the field to guard it until legal technicalities were sorted out.

The project accumulated a deficit of a quarter of a million pounds because of rising costs and a committee of inquiry was set up.

Bernard said: "We needed a miracle, it seemed, to raise us out of this bottomless pit of trouble."

The miracle came—in the form of Sputnik I, the world's first artificial earth satellite.

The book tells of an unexpected and highly confidential meeting with a United States air force colonel which resulted in the Jodrell Bank cooperating in the American pioneer space probes.

Newspapers called the Jodrell Bank debt a national scandal and

attacked the government bitterly for its lack of financial support.

The overdraft was only cleared after a public appeal and further gifts from a private foundation.

The world's largest fully-steerable radio telescope assumed a major role in world space programmes. It recorded the Soviet Lunik II hitting the moon in 1959 and was the only instrument powerful enough to transmit orders to the U.S. Pioneer V after it swept past Venus in 1960.

The dramatic moments, however, only represent tiny proportion of the telescope's work. The main study has been on galaxies so remote that they may throw light on the origin of the universe itself, he writes.

Bernard, undeterred by the financial troubles of the first telescope, now plans to build another giant telescope some miles away, to work in conjunction with Jodrell Bank.

(Reuter)

Display: Column inch, Af. 100  
(minimum seven lines per insertion)  
Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20

### subscription rates

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Half Yearly . . . . . Af. 600  
Quarterly . . . . . Af. 300

### FOREIGN

Yearly . . . . . \$ 40  
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Editorial Ex. 24, 58

Circulation and Advertising  
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## Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

As last Monday the Afghan nation marked the 50th anniversary of the regaining of their independence, all provincial newspapers had devoted their Sunday editorials on this subject.

Nangarhar published in the eastern city of Jalalabad has mentioned several important instances in the history of Afghanistan during which the people of this country have rendered great sacrifices for preserving their national independence and identity.

The paper says that our freedom has been attained through brave sacrifices by our leaders who led the Afghan sons on various fronts. This freedom, says the newspaper, can be preserved only through sacrifices and concerted efforts on the parts of all segments of our population.

We must see that shortcomings existing in our political, social and economic life are eliminated by common efforts under the leadership and guidance of His Majesty the King.

It will be only as the result of such efforts that we can assure our national existence as a free and proud nation.

Waranga, published in Gardez, the centre of southern province of Pakthia in an editorial said, May 27 is a day dear in the hearts of all Afghans. It adds that our people are full of zeal and are serious in seeing that this great gift is preserved and nourished in the future. They are now more than ever convinced that they can attain these ideals only through unity and concerted efforts.

The paper says, while we are honouring the occasion, we have a great pleasure also in honouring the names of Afghan leaders and other martyrs who fought 50 years under the patriotic command of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah to regain our independence and freedom.

Sana'i published in Ghazni in central Afghanistan says that 50 years ago in each village and in each corner of the country our people rose to put and end to the unjust aims of a foreign power, who was determined to consolidate its subjugation of our freedom-loving people. Those who remember the time, are witness to a historic reality during which man and women, young and old expressed a unified determination to fight colonialism in their motherland.

The newspaper says the Afghan nation is proud of that historic occasion. We pray to Almighty God that, under the benevolent leadership of our Monarch we may attain social and economic progress and maturity.

The western province newspaper *Itefaqi Islam* has said, since our attaining of independence and specially during the reign of His Majesty the King our people are enjoying the real meaning of independence. We have lived in an era of peace and tranquility, that too in a country which was torn into pieces due to its resistance against foreign domination for over a century; we have been able to take concrete and determined steps towards national progress and prosperity.

Although our resources for attaining our goals have been limited, and we have had many other shortcomings which have slowed the pace of our progress and development, yet what has been done over this period, taking into consideration the various odds against us we can be proud of having very few examples in the world. Afghanistan along with its efforts for securing a better living condition for its people, has achieved historic success in its efforts towards the introduction of a meaningful democracy in the country.

For the last five years we have been making great and important strides in this field. It may be true that at times we face difficulties in moving towards our final objectives in this field, yet the Afghan nation has faith and confidence in achieving success inspite of all these present difficulties and difficulties which might arise in the future.

(Continued On Page 4)



"Here, your ticket is to South-end, and this train's going to Blackpool!" "Well, don't bother me. Speak to the driver!"

# Tid-Bits



These three plucky two-year-olds are being accustomed to water at an early age under the supervision of experienced swimmers in the teaching pool at the German Sports College in Cologne (Federal Republic of Germany). Usually assisted by Mummy or Daddy, they flounder about in a pool measuring 8 by 12.5 metres with a depth of 60 to 120 cm, the water has a temperature of 30 degrees centigrade (86 degrees Fahrenheit). In this way, the experts at Germany's best-known sports academy are engaged in working out methods for group teaching of small children and trying out aids such as the air-filled water-wings shown in the picture.

## Hong Kong

A Christian missionary from India, living in Aberdeen, a fishing town on Hong Kong island, is said to possess faith healing powers.

The missionary, Sister Mammen Annama, of Tiruvilla, Kerala state, India is known to the poor people in the area as "saviour" and "miracle healer."

She is claimed to have cured several people suffering from chronic diseases, including a worker who for more than a decade could only walk with crutches and a bank official with sinus trouble.

Sister Annama denies she is a miracle healer. "It is the implicit faith in God that helps me to seek divine healing powers so the poor and afflicted people may be relieved of their suffering," she said.

The Indian missionary arrived here in February after she got a "call from God for a divine commission work in Hong Kong," Tokyo

Five days in succession without a loss of human life in traffic accidents—this is something Tokyo has not experienced since 1956, the beginning of traffic statistics in Tokyo.

"Five white days" in the traffic of the largest city in the world cannot change, however, the tragic fact that 251 people lost their lives in the streets of Tokyo since the beginning of the year and 4,828 people in the whole of Japan.

## Cape Town

The former editor of the Cape Town University Student newspaper "Varsity" was convicted of blasphemy here and was let off with a caution.

Christopher Pritchard, 21, was charged after the newspaper reported on an "Is God Dead" symposium, where some of the remarks made were held to be blasphemous.

Pritchard's counsel earlier described the trial as a throwback

to mediaeval time.

## London

After the student revolt in France, children's revolt in England.

Last week six "Angry young children" minimum age three years, maximum four and a half called on Premier Harold Wilson to present a petition calling for more kindergarten classes.

This spearhead of the revolt of the under-fives carried balloons with the slogan "we want more children's classes."

Their petition was signed by about 97,000 people.

Following this demonstration of infant power, a crowd of children—accompanied by their mothers—gathered in front of parliament to back their claims for better facilities for the under five schools.

## Tokyo

A team of three U.S. nuclear scientists left here for home Saturday, without convincing Japanese investigators that the U.S. nuclear-powered submarine *Swordfish* had discharged no radioactive waste into Sasebo harbour, southern Japan.

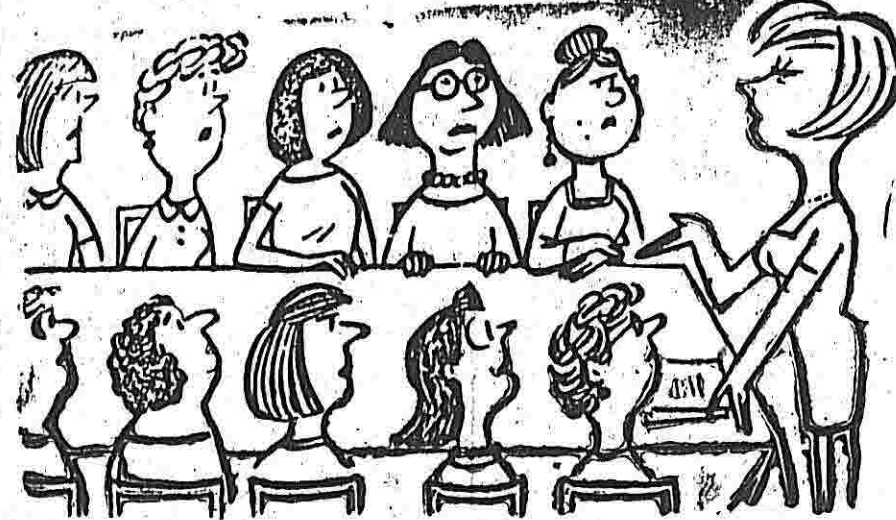
Prior to their departure, the leader of the U.S. scientists, William Wagner, of the American Atomic Energy Commission, told a press conference that the *Swordfish*'s reactor was closed down during its stay in Sasebo from May 2 to 11.

Japanese investigators from the Science and Technology Agency however told reporters that there still remained suspicion that the *Swordfish* might be responsible for the high readings of radioactivity detected at Sasebo on May 6.

## Paris

Entertaining French children best a strike by newspaper delivery men and vendors Saturday and boosted their pocket money in the process.

Boys and girls under ten collected bundles of the latest editions of the popular *France-soir* free of charge and paraded the streets crying the French equi-



We got our own way and had all the men thrown out of our factory and now there's no sense in having a Women's Day.

valent of "Extra, extra, read all about it."

The copies sold like hot cakes among Parisians and foreign tourists and the children pocketed the proceeds.

## Sydney

A Sydney man has perfected an "instant toothbrush".

It is a throwaway model, handy for use in restaurants, clubs, hotels and aircraft.

Said the inventor, Nicholas Jones, 31, of Mosman, Sydney, "Its designed mainly for folks who should clean their teeth but don't because they can't take their own toothbrush with them when they dine out."

## Sydney

Sir Edmund Hillary, conqueror of Everest, has met his match—in Australia's floodbound out-back roads.

He returned here beaten by the infamous Birdsville track, the rugged, rough and tumble highway connecting South Australia and Queensland.

With his wife and family, he set out three weeks ago with two cars to tour western New South Wales, South Australia and South-West Queensland.

But heavy rains, which stranded hundreds of tourists in the centre of Australia stopped Sir Edmund and his party reaching remote Birdsville.

He had been testing a new type of collapsible camping trailer, specially shipped to Australia.

## Sydney

Fifteen months ago, 10 years old Sydney schoolgirl Roslyn Jones, wrote to a Sunday Paper of her wish to meet Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Saturday night her wish came true.

Roslyn had written that if she had the opportunity to meet one famous person she would choose Mrs. Gandhi.

"What courage must this woman possess to take on such overwhelming responsibilities", wrote the young schoolgirl.

The India league for Australia noticed the letter and arranged a meeting.

Saturday night Roslyn did what four hundred others at a glittering state reception failed to do, meet Mrs. Gandhi.

The woman Prime Minister paused in her round of guests to speak with Roslyn for a few moments.

## London

Startled tourists scurried for cover Saturday as police and demonstrators scuffled among the antique stalls in London's Portobello road market.

About 200 people campaigning for private parks in the area to be opened to the public began their demonstration during the market's busiest period.

Police called for reinforcements from neighbouring police stations and arrested eight people on charges of assaulting police or obstruction.

Portobello road, packed with antique shops and stalls and fruit barrows, runs through the heart of a poor area in West London.

## Liverpool, England

Demonstrators smashed a window and picked in door panels at the United States consulate here Saturday before 150 police moved in to disperse them.

Six people were arrested on charges ranging from assaulting police to causing wilful damage.

About 400 students from North England universities joined in the demonstration which was organised by the Militant Vietnam Solidarity Campaign.

They marched to the Cunard building which houses the consulate and two bottom panels of the ornamental oak doors were kicked in.

Some demonstrators set fire to an American flag and, amid cheers, handed the charred remnants to police on guard inside the building.

The marchers were about to

move on to their next objectives—the French consulate and offices of the Liverpool daily post and Echo newspapers—when a brick shattered a plate glass window.

The marchers abandoned their plans to go to the French consulate and newspaper office and retreated quietly.

## Slave Lake, Alberta

Firefighters believed that they had brought under control huge forest fires threatening settlements along the southern shore of lesser Slave Lake, 190 miles (300 kms.) north of Edmonton.

About 800 people, evacuated from four settlements on Thursday night, had started to return home, a Canadian forestry department spokesman said.

## Cairo

All UAR papers last week published experiences of 26 fishermen arrested and imprisoned by Israeli authorities for one month in Gaza.

All of them were kept in one cell and were allowed to go out just for ten minutes a day. Throughout the month washing was nonexistent. During interrogation physical torture was used against them. After they told international Red Cross representatives that Israeli authorities were refusing to return them the three boats with which they had been captured they were beaten.

## Madrid

Hundreds of Madrid University students fought running battles with police last week after 6,000 had attended a performance at the university by Raimon, Spain's leading protest singer.

They marched from the political science faculty and threw bricks, boulders and logs in the road, blocking heavy weekend traffic in and around the vast university campus, and stoning police.

Princess Sophia of Greece, whose car was caught in one of the traffic jams, was insulted by students, some of whom shook their fists at her.

A spokesman for the Princess, wife of Prince Juan Carlos of Bourbon whom General Franco is believed to favour for the Spanish throne, said her car was stoned, but not damaged. She was returning from a bullfight in Madrid.

Raimon, a young singer from Valencia, who sings in the Catalan language, is rarely permitted to perform in Madrid. He is known for having made a visit to Cuba, and for his outspoken protest songs.

## Alice Springs

Supplies were parachuted to about 300 people trapped by heavy rains in the Australian interior usually dry as dust.

(Continued On Page 4)

## AFGHAN DIARY

By A Staff Writer

Have you raised any chickens? If you have not, please don't! I finally gave up the idea of becoming a millionaire without really trying. So I decided to supplement my meager income by using my spare time. I firmly believed (and still do) that time is gold, but I was looking for some trick to turn this essential stuff into the yellow metal.

Pondering over the importance of gold in the world to-day, I realised that the American Indians were a bunch of fools because they stupidly traded the yellow metal for a bottle of whisky. The modern gypsies, on the contrary, are a lot wiser than their ancestors as they have more gold in their mouths than there is bone.

Anyhow, I decided to buy a number of chicks, at least hundred. After feeding them properly for a period of three months, I may be able to produce, nay, to obtain, at least fifty eggs. Multiplying fifty eggs by two Afs., I jumped to the conclusion that I shall make Afs. 200 per day for six months and make Afs. 36,000 in a year.

Toying with this idea, I invested some money on building a chicks enclosure and everybody in the household was getting ready to give a hearty welcome to our feathered friends.

The arrival of our plumed darlings was augured by the cries of joy and admiration from the kids who had not seen anything that tiny and cute before. The rest of the family was also jubilant, but I was in a contemplative mood.

I had attentively listened to the experts and men of experience and taken to heart whatever they had said about raising chickens. I had also read a lot on this subject and visited chicken farms in Europe and the United States. But the moment I looked at those tiny weeny yellow balls rolling on two faltering legs, I was nearly chickening out.

But I was an Afghan. After investing some money on a project, a real Afghan carries on even if it leads to his ruin. The anecdote about the man and the chilies illustrates the point.

A villager came to Kabul for shopping. As soon as he was through with bargaining and got his seemingly good buys under his arm, he was tempted by the aroma of hot loaves of bread coming out from the oven and being displayed on a slanted stand.

He was figuring with himself whether to buy or not to buy the bread which he used to get free at home, his attention was attracted by a basketful of crimson chilies. Now he could not resist anymore. He asked the sidewalk vendor what could he eat those beauties with. The answer was "bread". So came back to the bakery and bought a loaf and then purchased a handful of chilies.

Sitting on the sidewalk eating the hot chilies with bread, he had tears in his eyes and fire in his mouth, but he went on eating. A co-villager bumped into him and noticed his plight. With a secret grin but open sympathy, he asked him to stop eating that hot stuff. Do you know what was he told? Don't you see I have spent money on it!

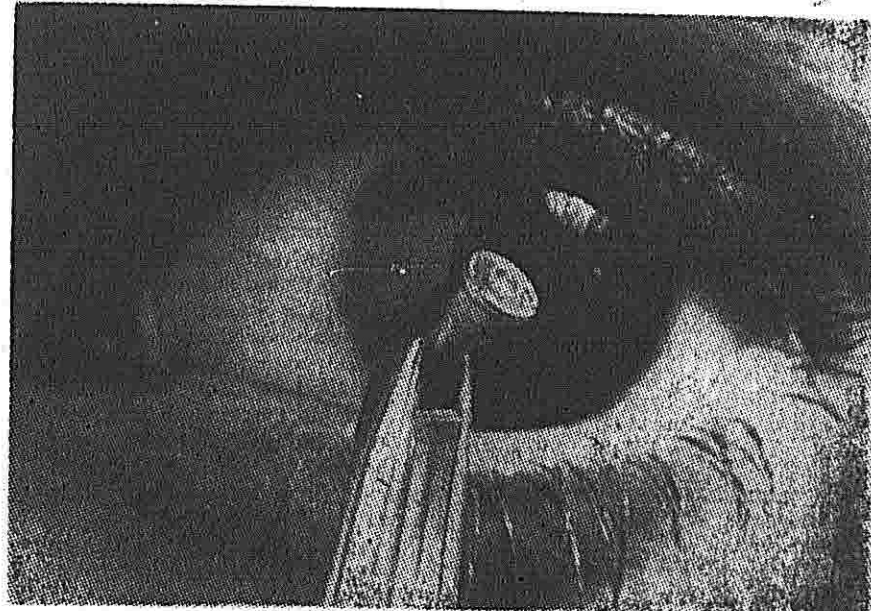
So had I, and there was no going back. The unfortunate eggs were incubated in Jalalabad and those less-than-a-week-old chicks were shivering in the Kabul's unusually cold weather in mid-April.

I noticed them clustering in a corner and climbing on top of one another in a stampede. I soon made up my mind to put them in a room but I made a point of separating them before the light was turned off.

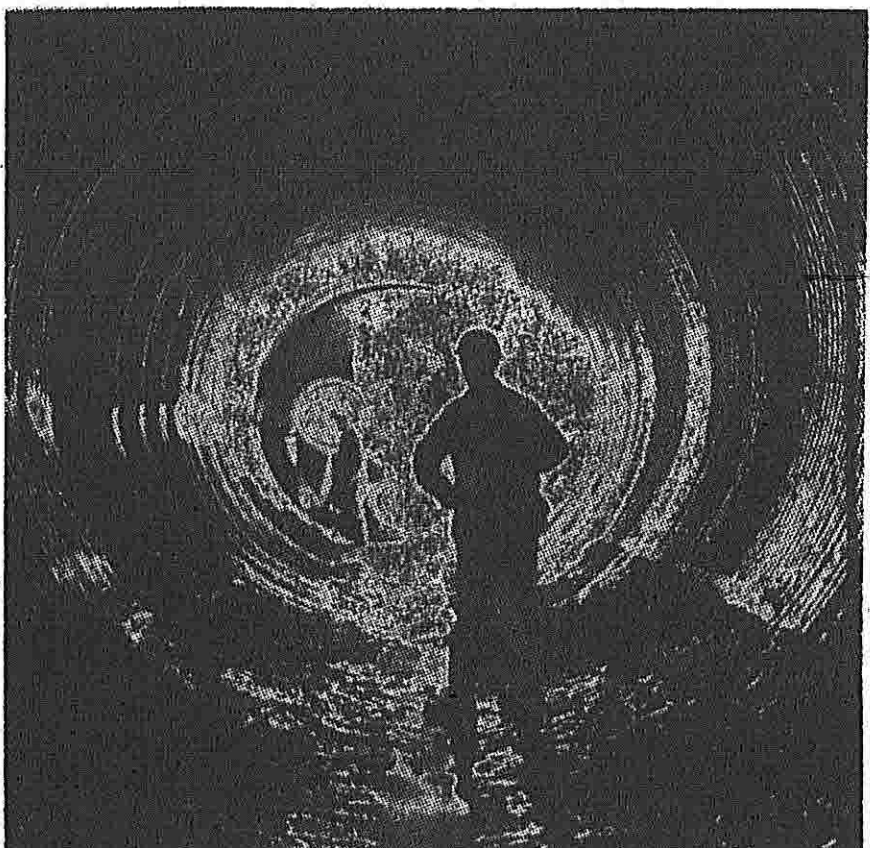
By the next morning, twenty of the confounded chicks were trampled by their own co-incubated brethren or sisters. After getting over this tragedy, I fixed a number of poles in the room for them to sit on while sleeping. But no soap. Another twenty or more chicks were found dead the next morning.

My third and decisive measure was to heat the room enough to roast the chicks alive and solve

(Continued On Page 4)



**ELECTRONIC EYEBALL**—The tiny electronic capsule on the top of these tweezers is a laser detector developed by the Texas Instruments Company of Dallas to improve communications and rangefinding systems. Laser light passes through the glass opening and strikes a tiny chip of light-sensitive semiconductor material inside, much as light passes through the pupil of a human eye to strike the sensitive retina. The new device is said to be about 200 times more sensitive than laser detectors formally available. In one application, it can pick off a single channel from a laser beam carrying all the very high and ultra high frequency television channels simultaneously.



The Krupp tunnel cutter made by the FRG aircraft manufacturing firm of Boelkow, is operated by a laser beam, has a diameter of 2.90 metres, weighs 80 tons, and burrows through the rock in half the time taken by conventional machines.



## France Releases Draft Law On University, Social Reforms

PARIS, May 29. (Reuter)—The French government yesterday published the text of the draft bill for university and social reform to be voted on in the referendum on June 16.

Its aim is to "extend the participation of citizens in the decisions which concern them," it has stated. If approved, the government would introduce reforms by June 1, 1969, in national education, industry, agriculture, and public services to give workers a greater share in the fruits of expansion and in "professional responsibilities at all levels of the economy."

Introducing the text at a press conference, Information Minister Georges said: "The crisis which we are living through is not a crisis of a regime but of a civilisation."

"It is a question of knowing whether this society will collapse in an immense disaster or reform itself. The question is whether France wishes to carry out this mutation and wishes to do so herself in republican order."

In a style clearly reminiscent of Gen. de Gaulle's, Gorse concluded: "In this crisis of a civilisation, France, if she affirms her determination of keeping in hand the control of her destiny, can, once again, show a new path to the world."

"In the field of education, the bill promises to reform the present system by 'adapting the teaching and training of the young to the evolution and needs of the country and making all those concerned take part in the transformation and the running of the universities and (teaching) establishments.'"

On the social side the bill is phrased in equally vague terms when it proposes "the distribution of the fruits of expansion in order to achieve a continuous improvement in the conditions of life and work in industry, agriculture and public services, mainly as regards the less favoured categories."

The bill also promises action towards full employment and professional training and for the "organisation of economic activity within the framework of regions with increased participation of local elected bodies and professional trade unions, as well as administrative decentralisation and deconcentration."

Gorse denied that the referendum

would be a plebiscite for De Gaulle. "It is not a question of seeking full powers or some sort of blank cheque, since the nation will have to give a mandate not only to the president of the republic but also to the whole range of public authorities. This text is therefore in no way in the nature of a plebiscite."

## Indonesian Plane Crashes Near Bombay Killing 29

BOMBAY, May 29. (Reuter)—An Indonesian airliner crashed shortly after taking off from Santa Cruz airport here yesterday plunging 29 people to their deaths in a mass of burning wreckage.

Airport authorities announced the death-toll after hours of agonised searching among twisted, unidentified parts of the Garuda airliner Coronado J at the crash site just north of here.

The plane had just taken off for Karachi on a scheduled flight from Jakarta to Amsterdam when it lost contact with the Santa Cruz Control. Then sleeping villagers were awakened by a deafening noise and high blaze of fire.

Radio reports said all the bodies of the 15 passengers and 14 crew had been recovered from the crash-site. But the news report said the only trace of the victim was one severed hand with a ring and several pieces of charred flesh. Search leaders believed the bodies were turned into ashes by the scorching heat as the plane crashed, the agency said.

## USSR Tests Spacecraft Sea Landings

MOSCOW, May 29. (Reuter)—The Soviet Union announced yesterday the successful completion of rocket tests in the Pacific that apparently were similar to the American practice of landing spacecraft at sea.

The tests were carried out in two areas of the Pacific Ocean approximately 200 and 700 nautical miles east of Christmas Island. Both areas were declared safe for shipping.

The Soviet news agency Tass said the tests, which began on May 20, were of a "spacecraft landing system." The USSR had previously test fired rockets into the Pacific but never publicly announced tests of landings at sea.

All Soviet cosmonauts have landed on Soviet territory American spacecraft have all come down at sea.

Sea landings are considered safer and less damaging than dry landing. However its large Voskhod 1 and Voskhod 2 spacecraft in 1964, and 1965 had soft landings.

The Soviet Union has not launched a manned space flight since Col. Vladimir Komarov crashed in the soyuz-1 13 months ago, but has since sent up several unmanned satellites that could well be forerunners of a new manned flight.

## Lagos Instructs Delegation To Continue Talks

LAGOS, May 29. (AFP)—The Nigerian federal government has instructed its delegation in Kampala to resume participation in the peace talks there, it was announced here today.

The statement said that security arrangements have been reinforced following the disappearance of a secretariat member of the federal team.

The official Johnson Banjo has been missing since Thursday with what was described as an "important happening."

The statement said that the federal delegation are satisfied about their own personal safety.

It added that Banjo, who was employed on reproducing classified papers, disappeared about 10 a.m. Kampala time on Thursday.

As a result the federal delegation was instructed on Saturday to suspend proceedings until the circumstances of Banjo's mysterious disappearance were established.

This suspension, the statement said, resulted in Biafran delegation officials accusing the federals of employing delaying tactics over the proposal for a ceasefire in the civil war.

The statement said that the Uganda government has since issued a police report on Banjo's disappearance and offered 1,000 pounds sterling reward for information leading to his discovery.

The Kenya government is also said to be cooperating. No trace has been found of the official leaving Uganda through the country's ports.

## Thalidomide Trial Hits Legal Snag

ALSDORF, West Germany, May 29. (Reuter)—Lawyers defending seven top executives of the German firm that launched the drug Thalidomide claimed yesterday that the accused were being denied a fair trial.

The defence applied for a suspension unless the cases of some 200 private plaintiffs were dealt with separately.

Continuation of the marathon trial arising from the medical disaster of the century—a succession of births of sometimes monstrously deformed babies—will depend on the court's ruling promised for today.

The indictment, charged that the accused—all then employed by the pharmaceutical firm of Chemie Gruenthal—ignored the pleas of leading scientists to halt sales of Thalidomide as the disastrous side effects became apparent.

The defence reported that no connection could be proved linking the drug with the nerve damage to thousands of adults and the wave of deformed babies that shook the world at the start of the decade.

Applying for a separate hearing of the private charges, the defence lawyer said the 200 cases were deliberately left out of the indictment and there had been no proper pre-trial investigation.

## Voting Begins In Crucial U.S. Primary

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 29. (Reuter)—The state of Oregon went to the polls today in hard-fought primary election marked by intense personal animosity between Robert Kennedy and Eugene McCarthy in their struggle for the democratic presidential nomination.

The battle between the two senators overshadowed Richard Nixon's campaign over his rivals on the republican ballot and led to prediction of a record poll.

Generally fair weather brought a heavy early turnout when polling centres opened and voters were handed a huge six square foot ballot paper to mark.

State election officials estimated that 75 to 80 per cent of Oregon's 553,000 registered democrats and 438,000 republicans would cast their votes for presidential candidates and a host of local officials before the polls shut down at 8 p.m. Wednesday.

## World News In Brief

UNITED NATIONS, New York, May 29. (Reuter)—Japan Tuesday cautioned the General Assembly that economic sanctions against South Africa could only be effective if supported by all members of the United Nations.

Ambassador Senjin Tsunoka also affirmed that his government had shown scrupulous respect for Security Council resolutions on South Africa.

UNITED NATIONS, May 29. (AP)—The UN Security Council was summoned Tuesday to meet Wednesday on Rhodesia.

Diplomatic sources said Britain, Algeria, Ethiopia, Senegal and Pakistan had agreed on a new resolution proposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia.

UNITED NATIONS, May 29. (AP)—The Asian-African group of 66 UN delegations was reported to have decided Tuesday against proposing that the General Assembly ask the Security Council to impose sanctions on South Africa in the Southwest African case.

African sources said a drafting committee had produced a resolution by which the assembly would recommend that the council "take effective measures, in accordance with the provisions of capture."

## Draft Treaty

(Continued from page 1)

One new paragraph says that, "pursuant to the treaty's provisions, all signatories have the right to engage in research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and will be able to acquire source and special fissionable materials as well as equipment for the processing, use and production of nuclear material for peaceful purposes."

Another new paragraph affirms that nuclear and non-nuclear following the UN Charter principles that the sovereign equality of all states shall be respected, that the threat or use of force in international affairs shall not be resorted to and disputes shall be settled by peaceful means.

## Japanese Radioactivity Still A Mystery

One of the disturbing problems of the atomic age, and one least understood by the public, concerns radioactivity—how it comes about, how its presence is determined, what its effects are.

The Sasebo incident shows how knowledge of the subject can put to rest fears which grow out of this misunderstanding.

In the Japanese port city of Sasebo on May 6, instruments to detect radioactivity were reported behaving abnormally for a brief time, recording a 20 per cent increase over normal register.

The 20 per cent increase nowhere approached what scientists regard as a dangerous level—in this case the increase would have had to be 2,000 times more than it actually was. Still, the announcement caused and led to speculation about its cause and its possible effects.

The U.S. nuclear submarine Swordfish came under suspicion since it had docked in Sasebo five days earlier.

Both the Japanese and the United States governments had a stake in finding out what brought about the alleged abnormal markings on

the radiographic chart. At the invitation of the Japanese government, a three-man team from the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission went to Japan to investigate and to pass on its findings to Japanese scientists and authorities.

The results of these investigations were relayed to Japanese officials Saturday. While the unusual behaviour originally reported has not been explained, it has been established that the Swordfish was in no way responsible.

One of the pieces of evidence offered has to do with the predictable behaviour of radioactive substances under certain conditions. To borrow an expression from criminal detection, radioactive substance "leave their fingerprints all over the place." But no fingerprints were found.

If there had been a release of radioactive materials, they would have been present in two forms.

There would have been short-lived radioactive substances which can last for minutes, hours or days. Secondly, there would have been a cobalt-60 residue which has half-life of 5.3 years. Half-life in this instance means that it would take

5.3 years for half of the material discharged to dissipate from the scene of its deposit.

Yet, Japanese authorities made investigations in the neighborhood of the Swordfish within hours of the original report and found no evidence of radioactivity at that time, nor has there been any evidence of cobalt-60 in the area to date.

In other words, there was no evidence of either the short or long-lived substances always found with radioactive discharges in such circumstances.

This provided conclusive proof that, whatever the cause of the unusual behaviour on the original graph, it could not have due to the Swordfish.

The question remains as to what actually caused the reported abnormal reading. It may have come from other electro magnetic sources which cause instruments to have high readings, such as radar, medical facilities, and even welding.

The mystery has not been solved, but it may be once other possibilities have been explored more thoroughly.

(U.S. Sources)

## Lagos Accuses Red Cross Of Supporting Biafran Aims

LAGOS, May 29. (AP)—Nigeria's military government implied Tuesday that the international Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was supporting the Biafran secessionist aims as the two bodies approached an open clash.

Relief officials in Lagos feared a break between the two would cripple aid work in the civil war-ravaged area. An ICRC spokesman said there was no reason to fear a break.

"The people in Geneva knew what they are doing" he said, referring to committee headquarters in Switzerland.

"In spite of the unfortunate impression of politically partisan action by the ICRC, a suspicion strengthened by the fact that they sent a delegate to Kampala without making any approach through their representative in Lagos, the federal military government is willing once again to demonstrate its concern for the suffering masses of rebel-held areas," said a federal statement.

According to the Nigerian statement, the International Red Cross Committee sent a delegate to the Federal-Biafra peace talks in Kampala, Uganda, seeking the lifting of the federal blockade against the former eastern Nigeria to permit relief supplies for the secessionists.

The statement said the Red Cross claimed it needed a daily shipment of 220 tons of food and supplies to care for refugees of fleeing into Biafra after the federal capture of Port Harcourt, which was once bel-

ieved to be the lone major airport left to the Biafrans.

The International Committee has protested formally at least twice the bombing of Red Cross-marked hospitals in Biafra by the Nigerian air force. The Nigerians insist they bombed only military targets.

The Nigerians claimed the Biafrans had turned down offers of supplies subject to federal inspection. The statement also revealed that Red Cross plans have been flying into Biafra under an agreement absolving the federal government from responsibility if they are involved in attacks on airports.

The federal government said it was willing to discuss with the committee representative a proposal for airlifting Biafra-bound supplies to federally-held airports at Enugu or Port Harcourt and sending them on by road into secessionist territory.

The government insisted the supplies would have to travel under agreement with the Biafrans through a zone free of military operations.

## PRESS

(Continued from page 3)

Toloi, Afghan of Kandahar has said in its editorial that, we fought for our independence at a time when the other side was equipped with modern weapons and we in comparison had to face them with bare hands. We had the will to achieve our most noble objective and we did so.

The western province newspaper has also given in its editorial a brief account of the various moves taken by the two sides of the conflict to sign a peace treaty as a result of which Afghanistan achieved its freedom and independence.

## USSR Warns FRG Not To Adopt Emergency Laws

MOSCOW, May 29. (Tass)—Leading circles of the Soviet Union regard it as their duty to issue another warning against adoption of the emergency laws in the Federal Republic of Germany and to draw attention to the fact that these laws may have serious consequences for the interest of peace in Europe.

The government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the governments of those Western powers that support its political course should bear in mind that the Soviet Union will not reconcile itself to the growth of the forces of militarism, revanchism neo-nazism in the Federal Republic of Germany and is ready, together with other peace-loving states, to take all necessary steps to prevent these forces from ever violating the peace and tranquillity of European peoples.

## Afghan Diary

(Continued from page 3)

their problem once for all. There was a furious battle going on in my mind; my annoyance with these little swindlers and my kindness to the animals wrestled for about fifteen minutes. They were keen on having another round but I stopped them abruptly.

I decided to fix them a number of boxes, each containing not more than ten chicks. With a warm room and those cosy contraptions, there was no nocturnal stampede and no single casualty the next day.

But still don't know whether the remaining beasts will survive the rigours of acclimatisation. I am afraid that after suffering a great deal of damage in my vegetable patch, they may leave me one by one and expose my "profit-oriented" plans to the ridicule of my easy-going friends who prefer to raise their belly rather than a chicken. Even so, as a good Afghan, I shall not chicken out.

## Arabs Favour Nonproliferation

UNITED NATIONS, May 29. (Reuter)—The United Arab Republic yesterday urged the UN to endorse a treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons while seeking more specific assurances of security against nuclear attack.

Ambassador Mohammad El-Kony said that potential nuclear nations would be more willing to sign the treaty if the assurances were formulated in a more precise and unambiguous way than at present.

Iraq, Lebanon, Sudan and Syria are among other Arab states favouring an early approval of the treaty. Israel has not officially disclosed its attitude here.

## TID-BITS

(Continued from page 3)

Those stranded—many of them children—are the occupants of 11 tourist buses, 14 cars and a convoy of heavy lorries carrying beer from Melbourne to Darwin.

The vehicles have become bogged down on an unmade road about 300 miles south of this town in the heart of Australia. The road has been turned into soft mud by the heavy rain, which last week was reported moving on to a large area north of here.

Bombay's Colaba observatory recorded two minor earth tremors in the 24 hours up to Sunday morning with an apparent epicentre in the Konya region southeast of her, where over 200 people died in an earthquake last December.

Chelyabinsk A gold nugget weighing 400 grams has been found in the Southern Urals of USSR where this precious metal has been already mined for two centuries. Despite this the "gold stream" does not slacken. Nobody so far, however, could repeat the success of 1842 when a 36-kilogram nugget was found. It is now kept in Moscow.

A gold mine named after V.I. Lenin is particularly notable for its discoveries. In May a nugget per day was found there.

The Southern Urals spring surprises on geologists as well. Recently, for instance, they discovered placers of gold-bearing sand in the area of long-abandoned gold mines.

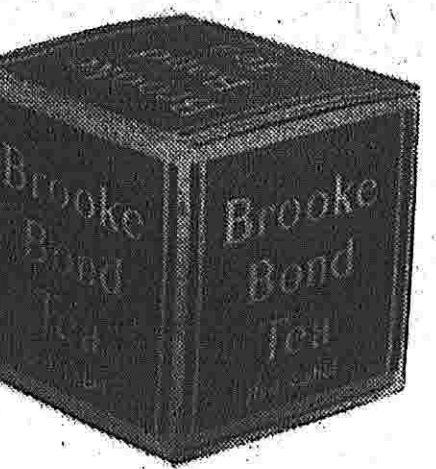
## LOST

A female dog named Moti small white long fluffy hair (Tibetan Terrier) lost on May 27 between 4:30 to 5:30 p.m. in Share Nau, reward offered. Stubbs. UN Hostel, Share Nau.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB Thursday, May 30th. 8:30 p.m. 2:30 a.m. Dinner-Dance with J. Cliff Make reservations. Tel. 21500

## INTERNATIONAL CLUB

"OPEN BRIDGE TOURNAMENT" Entry Fee: Af. 100 per team TUESDAY NIGHT 7:30 p.m. JUNE 11, 1968 Prizes donated by Pakistan International Airlines.



## Weather Forecast

Skies in the northern, northeastern and central parts of the country will be cloudy and chance of rain and in the southern, western and eastern regions clear.

Yesterday the warmest area was Farah with a high of 38 C, 100 F, and the coldest area was North Salang with a low of 0 C, 32 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 2:00 was 25 C, 77 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 5 knot.

Yesterday's temperatures:		
Kabul	27 C	8 C
	80.5 F	46 F
Herat	33 C	17 C
	91 F	63 F
Mazare Sharif	36 C	21 C
	97 F	70 F
Jalalabad	36 C	18 C
	97 F	64.5 F
Kunduz	34 C	15 C
	93 F	59 F
South Salang	13 C	5 C
	55 F	41 F
Faizabad	28 C	8 C
	82 F	46 F



## PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 8 and 10 p.m. American cinemascop film dubbed in Farsi (MORE THAN A MIRACLE) with Omar Sharif and Sophia Loren.

## ARIANA CINEMA:

At 14, 34, 74 and 94 Iranian film (WOMEN CALLED WINE)